

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK  
HERALD.Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 152

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
52d street.—PATRIE.MILLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR  
EXTRAORDINARY OF SINGING THE SAILOR.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-  
nue.—CHILPERIC.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICORY DICORY  
DOCK.ROOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—  
THE LADY OF LYONS.WATERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—BUREAU OF  
LION.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THREE EAST MEN—  
EVERY INCH A SAILOR.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and  
Broadway.—AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCES.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—CLORINDA.—PETER  
GRAY.MR. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.THE PARKLAND ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA HOUSE—  
LA PERCHOLLE.THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES  
AND LIVING STATUES.—FUGIO.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 5th and  
6th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 556 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—THE UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TONY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMIC  
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S  
MINSTRELS.—THE GEORGETOWN FAMILY, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620  
Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 1, 1869.

## THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in  
future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE  
OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,  
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all  
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be  
received as above.

## THE NEWS.

## Europe.

The cable despatches are dated May 31.  
In a letter published in the *Field* Mr. Ashbury  
infers that he had no intention to issue a challenge to  
the American yacht for an ocean yacht race on, ac-  
count of the difference of opinion.Minister Motley was cordially welcomed yesterday  
by the American and Liverpool Chambers of Com-  
merce, and on receiving their respective addresses  
made appropriate replies. He arrived in London last  
evening. The *London Star* comments on Mr. Mot-  
ley's mission, but it appears that it has no authority  
for its assertions.The Emperor of Russia entertains the most  
friendly feeling towards the United States, and has  
signified his intention to send an envoy extraordi-  
nary to Washington in order to congratulate Presi-  
dent Grant on the success of his election and to ex-  
press his sentiments.

## Cuba.

Barata despatches state that the Spanish troops  
are pursuing the bay of Nipe filibusters, have cap-  
tured three of their cannon and killed their leader,  
Manuel Juarez. The insurgents are massing at Las  
Tunas. The crew of the British brig James Crow  
have arrived at Batabano, the vessel having been  
wrecked on the 22d ult.

## Miscellaneous.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that  
no authority can be conferred by the Legislature on  
the Governor to annul registration certificates or to  
disfranchise individuals by revising the registration  
list. This decision will restore a large number of  
Confederates to the franchise.Cushaw was the usher at the White House when  
Andrew Johnson was President. His salary was  
\$1,000. Now it is stated it requires General Dent,  
Robert Douglas and four other persons whose  
salaries aggregate \$15,350 to do Cushaw's work.Minister Curtin, who goes to Russia, and Minister  
Bassett, who goes to Hayti, both had final inter-  
views with the President yesterday and received their  
final instructions.Ben Wade received his commission as Director of  
the Pacific Railroad yesterday, and also had an in-  
terview with the President.An engagement between the Kiowa and Comanche  
Indians and a scouting party of troops took place  
near Fort Griffin, in Northern Texas, recently, in  
which the Indians lost fourteen killed.Dr. Rush, a deceased millionaire, of Philadelphia,  
leaves a large portion of his fortune to found a li-  
brary, the managers of which he advises not to give  
too much room to "those teachers of disjointed  
thinking, the daily newspapers."The Boston jubilee is being extensively advertised  
by telegraph. It is now despatched all over the  
country. The *Old Bull* pronounces the acoustic  
properties of the Coliseum excellent.Six prisoners escaped from the Detroit jail on  
Sunday, it having been left in charge of a boy of  
seventeen.William H. Anderson, a dry goods dealer in Louis-  
ville, Ky., has failed to the amount of \$1,000,000.

## The City.

Governor Hoffman has issued a proclamation call-  
ing a special term of the Court ofoyer and Termier  
to be held by Judge Cardozo in this city, commencing  
on the 25th instant.The captain and owner of the steamship Quaker  
City, of Columbia, has filed his answer to the libel  
against her, denying all the allegations and praying  
that the libel be dismissed.The New School Assembly of the Presbyterian  
Church adjourned sine die yesterday.The citizens of Brooklyn decorated the graves of  
their Union dead yesterday.There are said to be nearly 100 smallpox cases at  
the hospital on Blackwell's Island, mainly among  
German and Irish emigrants, who have been sent  
up from Castle Garden.A building, which was in process of demolition,  
in the vicinity of Greenwich and Seventh avenues, fell  
down yesterday and buried three men in the ruins.  
They were dug out while still alive, but all have da-  
ngerous injuries.Michael Barnes was imprisoned in the Tombs yester-  
day on a charge made by his wife of having  
beaten and bruised her, and thrown her out of the  
second story window of their house, No. 81 Roosevelt  
street, in front of which she was found dangerously  
injured on Sunday morning.The steamship city of New York, Captain Algher,  
of the Italian line, will leave pier 41, North river at  
eleven A. M. to-day for Genoa and Liverpool,  
calling at Halifax to land and receive mails and pas-  
sengers.

The steamship Altamania, Captain Barlow, of the

Hamburg line, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-  
day for Plymouth (England), Cherbourg and Ham-  
burg. The mails will close at the Post Office at  
twelve M.The steamship Nebraska, Captain Guard, will sail  
from pier 46 North river at twelve M. to-morrow  
(Wednesday), for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown  
to land passengers.The stock market yesterday was buoyant, strong  
and excited. Late in the afternoon there was a sud-  
den "jump" in Pittsburgh from 98 to 108. Gold de-  
clined to 135½, but closed finally at 138½.With a fair supply, and only a moderate demand,  
the market for beef cattle yesterday was heavy,  
prime and extra cattle selling at 15½c. a 16½c., fair  
to good at 14c. a 15c. and inferior to ordinary  
at 11c. a 13½c. Milch cows.—Common were dull and  
heavy, while good were moderately sought after and  
steady in value. We quote:—Prime and extra, \$90.  
a 1125 each; fair to good, \$75 a \$85, and inferior to  
common, \$45 a \$70. Veal calves were heavy at 10½c.  
a 11½c. for prime and extra, 8c. a 10c. for common  
to good, and 6c. a 7½c. for inferior, with a moderate  
demand. Sheep were dull and heavy, notwithstanding  
the small arrivals. Prime and extra sheared were  
quoted 7c. a 8c., common to good 6c. a 6½c. and in-  
ferior 4½c. a 5½c. For new shorn prices ranged from  
6½c. to 9½c. Swine were in light demand, and being  
in fair supply the market was lower, closing at \$9 25  
a \$9 31½ for prime and 8½c. a 9½c. for inferior to  
good.

## Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Colonel J. M. French, of Detroit; Senator J. W.  
Patterson and Senator A. H. Gragin, of New Hamp-  
shire; and Professor Samuel Gardiner, of Washington,  
are at the Metropolitan Hotel.General Nichols, of Colden, N. Y., is at the St.  
John Hotel.George Peabody Russell, of Salem, Mass.; Joseph  
Buckner, of New Orleans and Dr. R. E. Patterson, of  
Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.Major F. T. Tully, of Chicago, is at the Hoffman  
House.

## Prominent Departures.

Governor Burdick, for Rhode Island; Harrison  
Tweed, for Massachusetts; J. C. Dodge, for Boston;  
Judge F. T. Fithian, for Albany; Colonel R. S.  
Green, for Washington, and Dr. Rexford, for St.  
Louis.

## The Administration in Peace.

The administration, like the empire, is  
peace. The Cabinets and the government  
journals of England and France have unnece-  
sarily interpreted General Grant's warlike  
antecedents, his strong Western progressive  
ideas of "manifest destiny," his inaugural,  
and his foreign appointments of Messrs. Mot-  
ley and Washburne, as meaning war—war on  
the land and on the sea; a war not only for  
absolute dominion on this Continent and the  
whipland over Eastern Asia, but a war inci-  
dentally for the balance of power in Europe.  
The vote of the House of Representatives at  
the close of its late session, authorizing the  
President, in his discretion, to proclaim bel-  
ligerent rights in behalf of the Cubans, and the  
treacherous speech of Senator Sumner and the  
emphatic vote of the Senate in condemna-  
tion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's peace treaty on  
the Alabama claims, have created something  
of a war panic in England, and have perplexed  
Napoleon and alarmed the provisional govern-  
ment of Spain. From all these things the  
conclusion across the water has logically  
been this—that General Grant is going to give  
us and the world the aggressive warlike game  
of Napoleon the First, instead of the pacific  
disposition of Napoleon the Third.Similar impressions have prevailed here to  
such an extent that the cunning gold gambling  
bulls of Wall street for a little while coined  
money from their impending wars and rumors  
of wars, and the bellicose Cabinet councils  
thereon. But the Wall street gamblers have  
so far exhausted their war panics that the  
stupidest plucked pigeons no longer believe in  
the cry of wolf. The prevailing impression in  
Wall street has become so strong that Grant  
means peace that no more such experiments  
are now tried, as "belligerent rights for  
Cuba," "war with Spain, England and France,"  
"the projected military occupation of Mexico,"  
or the "invasion of Canada," or the "seizure  
of Nassau." All such late high-flying canards  
have become dead ducks. In fact, the con-  
vincing signs and evidences of peace which  
have of late been thrown out so freely from  
Washington have resulted in a general disap-  
pointment of the expectations of our financiers,  
politicians and people.There is a time, says King Solomon, for  
everything, and among other things a time for  
war and a time for peace, and General Grant  
evidently believes that the time for peace has  
come, and is resolved not to risk anything  
that may possibly disturb the existing peace.  
The only danger is, to use a familiar expression,  
that he may run this peace policy into the  
ground, and give us too much of the benevo-  
lent old woman or the pacific Quaker.General Grant in the broad-brimmed  
and butternut shad-belled coat of the  
amiable Quaker may be a pleasing subject of  
contemplation to the philanthropist, but the  
character, in our judgment, is not suited to  
the man, the place or the time. But the Sec-  
retary of the Treasury says to him, "We must  
deal cautiously on all these questions which  
smell of gunpowder, because of the peril to  
our bonds and currency from the London Stock  
Exchange and the gold bulls of Wall street;"  
the Secretary of State says, "We must throw  
out a tub to the whale now and then to amuse  
him, but let us have peace;" the Secretary of  
War says, "We have our hands full just now  
in regulating Southern rebels and Western  
Indians;" the Secretary of the Interior pro-  
tests that any alarm of war will arrest the  
good work of his Quaker friends among the  
Indians and the settlement and development  
of our new mining States and Territories;the Postmaster General says, "Let Cuba, St.  
Domingo, Mexico and the Alabama claims  
wait a while, we have now other fish to fry;"  
the Attorney General gives his opinion that it  
will be a blunder to accept the belligerent  
rights and neutrality precedents of England or  
the humane intervention experiment of Napo-  
leon, and the Secretary of the Navy sees in  
the reunion of the late belligerent Presbyterian  
factions the dawning of that promised mil-  
lennium when the British lion and the American  
eagle shall lie down together between General  
Grant and Queen Victoria, and the ships of  
the navy shall be employed in the diffusion of  
tracts and Bibles among the heathen.We conjecture, at least, that such are the  
opinions which control the Cabinet, and we  
suspect, too, that in such pacific ideas the  
Cabinet members believe they are speaking  
the mind of their chief. In regard to the  
President himself, we apprehend that having  
satisfied Congress and the office-hunting poli-  
ticians in the division of the spoils, and the  
radical leaders in regard to negroes' rights, In-  
dians' rights and women's rights, as far as  
possible, and having made up his mind that  
the Alabama claims may be kept as a rod in  
pickle, that Mexico can wait, that Cuba is do-ing very well, and that St. Domingo may be  
wisely postponed till the reassembling of Con-  
gress, he is resolved for a season to take  
things quietly and smoke his cigar in peace.  
This may be pronounced "a lame and impo-  
tent conclusion," and a transformation of  
General Grant utterly impossible; yet such as  
we have indicated appears to be his position  
and his policy. His position seems to be that  
of a man satisfied with things as they are and  
indifferent to the shaping of events; and his  
policy appears as that of masterly inactivity,  
and peace at all hazards of delay upon every  
question affecting our foreign relations. Will  
not anything, then, be done upon any of these  
questions till the reassembling of Congress in  
December? Perhaps not. Is this the best  
plan for establishing peace? We think not;  
but we must await the course of events.

## Disgracing Patriotism.

That officer of marines who so outraged all  
the decencies of humanity at Arlington  
perhaps thought he was in some way com-  
mending himself for great zeal to the powers  
that be; and either he has a most unjustifi-  
able opinion of those powers, or it is a bad  
omen for the country if they are to be pleased  
in that way. Does this functionary reflect  
the views that prevail near headquarters? Is  
it possible that we cannot see how to be  
patriots without being brutes? Is it possible  
that our respect for a great cause requires us  
to exercise a mean supervision over the actions  
and thoughts of those whose sorrows differ  
from ours in their direction? Is this horrible  
tyranny of a majority to go into the sacred  
domain of the grave, too, and shall no one be  
grieved over, or mourned with sentimental  
usage if he happened to be wrong? Shame on  
the zeal that pursues a quarrel beyond the  
grave. In the United States of America free-  
dom has been much cramped for some time,  
but we have always desired to believe that it  
was only necessarily so. Permit us, men in  
authority, to believe that there is still freedom  
for a woman to go to the grave of her son or  
her lover and cast upon it a token of remem-  
brance. If there is not, what better are you  
than the brutal despots that made Austria a  
byword among nations?SECRETARY BOUTWELL AND WALL STREET.—  
The Secretary of the Treasury has main-  
tained a silence and pursued a policy which have  
greatly aggravated the Wall street gamblers.  
He is reticent enough to prevent them from  
speculating upon his intentions, and fearless  
enough not to be driven by them from what he  
considers the true administration of his duties.  
He is jealously watchful of the great mercan-  
tile interests of the country, and seems intent  
upon keeping them free of the violent pertur-  
bations which flow from disordered financial  
measures. One of his latest moves against  
the gamblers is an order announcing that no  
news of the department will be communicated  
until after banking hours. It will thus appear  
in the papers next morning and everybody  
will have a fair chance, should it be of a char-  
acter to affect the markets.A FRIEND AND COMPLIMENT.—The Czar of  
Russia is preparing to despatch an envoy ex-  
traordinary to Washington, charged to con-  
gratulate General Grant on his election to the  
Presidency and assure him of the friendly  
disposition of the empire. Russia loves  
soldiers dearly and has been a faithful neigh-  
bor for many years. The special envoy will  
receive a hearty welcome.THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT, before it was  
laid down here to any extent, was lauded as  
the most durable of all pavements in use, and  
we were told of its lasting twenty years in  
some Western city with scarcely any expense  
for repairs. We believe the stories were true,  
too. How, then, can we account for the differ-  
ence in the pavement West and East? Is it  
altogether due to the greater wear and tear?  
No. It is due to a great difference in the  
pavement itself. Out West the pavement is  
laid on oak. The basis of the structure is a  
good foundation of hard wood, which supports  
the elastic shell above. Here we have the  
Nicolson pavement without the oak—a pine  
veneer without the firm wood behind—and ac-  
cordingly a very perishable article. For this  
is paid in certain streets three hundred dollars  
a house. We pay exorbitantly and do not get  
the real article. It is our fortune to adopt the  
improvements of other cities with some main  
point of the improvement left out. Thus our  
Belgian pavement has been very successful in  
Europe; but there it is laid on cement. Here  
we put it on sand and it caves in accordingly.AN EXCHANGE mentions that a burglary has  
been committed in General Grant's house at  
Quincy. It happens that General Grant don't  
have a house at Quincy, nor is he at all trou-  
bled with quincy, nor even with the croup,  
no matter how much he may be afflicted with  
a passion for the "crouper."THE WESTERN PRESS AND THE ALABAMA  
CLAIMS.—The Western papers are amusing  
themselves with the plea of the Lairds of Bir-  
kenhead in regard to the "neglect" of the  
British government in allowing the Alabama to  
leave on a piratical cruise against the American  
mercantile marine. One of the smartest of  
these Western papers, the *Chicago Post*, says:—  
"Negligence is just what we have all the time  
complained of—piratical negligence. Negli-  
gence whereby a vessel, built for piratical pur-  
poses, and known to have been built for such  
purposes, was allowed to leave England. We  
have never dreamed of claiming that England  
built the Alabama, or sent it out upon the high  
seas on a piratical cruise. We have claimed  
that England was guilty of criminal neglect in  
not enforcing its Foreign Enlistment act, so as  
to prevent the said piratical cruise. And it is  
the confession of this negligence which estab-  
lishes our claim."THE CINCINNATIANS are proud of a baby who  
tumbled out of a three story window upon a  
stone pavement and was picked up unharmed. It  
was a colored baby, and struck on its skull.  
If it lives long enough it may do well in a  
regatta or in a scull race on the Ohio.A "NIGGER IN THE POST OFFICE."—The  
old cry of a "nigger in the wood pile" has  
given place in Chicago to that of a "nigger  
in the Post Office." They have a double-  
headed colored female down South who would  
become a useful attaché to almost any post  
office, especially where magnificent free-  
work like that in the New York office requires  
a double-barrelled set of eyes to discover all  
its beauties.Minister Motley in London—France, Plans  
Pudding and the Alabama Claims.Minister Motley, who has been commis-  
sioned by President Grant to represent the  
United States at the Court of Great Britain,  
arrived in London from Liverpool yesterday  
evening. He put up at a first class hotel,  
having, no doubt, his appetite vastly improved  
by the sea voyage and his nervous system  
retained and soothed by the cordial recep-  
tion with which he was received at the very birth-  
place and point of departure of the Alabama.  
In Liverpool he was presented with two ad-  
dresses—one from the American and the other  
from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.  
Both papers were of the mutual admiration  
order and couched in the words and senti-  
mental strain of "common language and blood,"  
"general interests in the spread of commerce  
and arts," "friendly relations," "peace,"  
"consanguinity," and "the advancement of  
civilization," with sentences of like import,  
glossed and rounded off with the same polish  
and varnish which proved so seductive and  
fatal to "Dandy" Johnson, particularly when  
repeated in London amid the refreshing  
aroma of roast beef, plum pudding and brandy  
pudding. The members of the American Cham-  
ber expressed their best wishes for the preser-  
vation of friendly relations between the coun-  
tries, and were probably gladdened to hear  
from the lips of the Minister that it is the  
"earnest hope" of General Grant that he  
should be able to cultivate and secure such  
relations. Mr. Motley spoke also in behalf  
of the American people, asserting almost in  
words that on this point the feeling of the  
country was in complete unison with that of  
the President. In such manner nationalizing  
his own individuality, did ex-Minister Johnson  
commit his first diplomatic mistake, and it  
is really a matter of surprise that Mr. Motley,  
who is classed as an authority on events long  
past, should preface his career with the error of causing modern  
history to "repeat itself" in a form and sense  
disagreeable, to say the least, to his country-  
men, even when presented with the recommen-  
dation of novelty of expression, as in this  
instance. The Liverpool merchants spoke of  
their "deep interest" in the "welfare" of the  
Union, or perhaps otherwise, as the case  
may be, and of their hopes for "modera-  
tion," "justice," "mutual honor" and "free  
trade," the Minister reiterating our desire for  
peace, "based on justice," in reply. Not a  
word was said about the Alabama claims. The  
functions of Congress were, however, referred  
to, but not in a hopeful strain. Perhaps the  
occasion was not the proper one for introduc-  
ing the subject of our bill of charges, which we  
presume will be presented to the Premier.  
John Bright's newspaper organ, however,  
repudiates the idea that such a charge will be  
made—a very extraordinary inference, particu-  
larly when used in behalf of an honest Quaker  
and Cabinet Minister with reference to an in-  
ternational difficulty which, if neglected, may  
involve two mighty nations in war. Does  
President Grant accept the British reasoning?  
We know what plum pudding can effect, but  
shall we have fight or "boosh" in the end?The Yacht Cambria Again—Another Letter  
from Mr. Ashbury.By a cable despatch given to-day it will be  
seen that Mr. Ashbury, owner of the English  
yacht Cambria, makes an explanation and de-  
fines his position. His immediate purpose,  
apparently, is to defend himself from a charge  
of being over-eager to secure a race across  
the Atlantic with an American boat. By  
whom this charge was made does not appear,  
but in our opinion there is no ground for it.  
Indeed, we believe it could only have origi-  
nated in a misunderstanding of all that Mr.  
Ashbury has done and said, and we are con-  
fident he might have left his defence in this  
particular to the record he has made in his  
many letters, speeches and other utterances,  
formal and informal. If we know the mean-  
ing of words they will prove to any man's sat-  
isfaction that he is not too eager; that he has  
not such a passion for sport as to blind him to  
the chances of defeat; that he can see plenty  
of reasons for avoiding any race that does not  
hit his fancy to a nicety; in short, that he has  
a fine, phlegmatic, gentlemanly, biased in-  
difference in the matter, and would just as lief  
race as to race, especially if there is the re-  
mote chance that he may be beaten. This  
defence, we say, was already made for him by  
his own words; but of course it was in his  
discretion to make it stronger by one more  
letter specially aimed to show that he is no  
more eager for a race, now that his yacht has  
been badly beaten, than he was before.But who could possibly have charged him  
with this undue anxiety, this rash eagerness  
for a race? We trust that the person who  
made this charge had no spiteful purpose to  
be "sarcastical." We should be sorry to hear  
that his countrymen had taken to laughing at  
Mr. Ashbury, though if they should set so im-  
polite an example there are certain points in  
the case that would sorely tempt us to follow  
it. Is not the charge the least bit "claffy" in  
its flavor? Too eager for a race! Behold him  
all the season going up and down the club  
rooms of that peaceful England airing his high  
resolve to win a certain cup and carry it home  
with him. Listen to him declaring in his  
speeches that "Americans did not know the  
man they had to deal with" if they thought  
him a trifier; that the cup won by the America  
had remained too long this side the Atlantic,  
and for the honor of England must return, et cetera.  
Now, who, hearing all this, would imagine that  
the speaker had never entered his yacht for a  
race for this cup—had taken no proper step to  
authorize him to contest the possession of this  
proud trophy that he so values in his phrases?  
We suppose it is quite possible that the British  
yachting public may have regarded this  
gentleman as too eager in one sense—too eager  
to assume an attitude that might make the un-  
instructed suppose that there was but one  
authorized representative of all England in the  
yachting world, and that his name was Ash-  
bury—too eager, in short, to thrust himself  
forward and promise to do more for the honor  
of England than England required to have  
done.Mr. Ashbury need not concern himself about  
his position. People understand it very well.  
He beat the Sappho, which was then a third  
rate boat, and which was crippled by an acci-  
dent during the race. No one disputed his  
triumph, and, elated by it, he challenged  
everybody for everything, but always sawsome reason for not racing. Finally, in a  
race that perhaps could not be avoided, he  
has been beaten, and now disclaims any  
"eagerness" to make a race that may risk the  
honor of England on a beaten boat. He can  
never, we fancy, come as the representative of  
a British club to contest our possession of the  
cup, and therefore can have no standing here  
in that matter; and our yachtsmen who go to  
England this summer in their individual char-  
acter, and not as club champions, will consult  
their own taste in the choice of opponents,  
and will probably take no risk for the doubtful  
honor of beating the Cambria.

## France and Napoleonism.

As the details of the elections which have  
just taken place in France slowly reach us  
from day to day it becomes more and more  
manifest that Paris, if not France, has nar-  
rowly escaped what would have closely re-  
sembled—if it had not actually been—revolu-  
tion. Our Paris letters, strengthened as these  
have been by extracts from the prominent  
Paris journals, show that if there had been a  
little less restraint on the part of the people,  
a little less caution or a little more violence  
on the part of the police, things might have  
been dangerous. So far as the facts have  
reached us the government candidates have  
had it nearly all their own way out of Paris;  
but in Paris, in some districts, at least, where  
the opposition has worked bravely and well,  
the government has been less fortunate. M.  
Thiers and M. Jules Favre for the present  
find themselves out in the cold, and though  
the latter threatens to contest the election of  
his opponent it is not likely that either of  
them will find a Paris constituency for some  
time to come. It is perfectly manifest that the  
government exerted its whole strength to de-  
feat these two candidates. Thiers and Favre,  
if they do not find a constituency elsewhere,  
will be missed in the new Assembly. It is  
more than possible, however, that their ab-  
sence will be atoned for by the presence of  
such a man as Bancel, and by the activity of  
the rest of the opposition.We are not yet in a position fully to com-  
prehend the lessons of this last French elec-  
tion. Did we not know how elections are  
managed under the imperial régime we might  
conclude that the Emperor was popular and  
that France thinks well of the imperial  
system. Knowing, however, as we do, that  
the ballot box is liable to government manipu-  
lation, we cannot regard the results of this  
election, any more than the results of the  
previous elections which have taken place  
under the government of Louis Napoleon, as a  
fair and satisfactory expression of the opinions  
and wishes of the French people. It is, per-  
haps, true that the majority of the French people are  
of opinion that they are just as comfortable  
and prosperous at home, and in all respects  
just as well represented abroad, under the rule  
of Napoleon, as they could be under the rule  
of any other. It begins, however, to be very  
noticeable that much as the French people  
respect and reverence Napoleon, they are not  
much in love with the one-man government.  
It is their opinion that power is too much cen-  
tralized. The rejection of the legitimist and  
Orleanist candidates is not insignificant. If  
it does not proclaim, at least suggests, that  
the French do not expect much from the res-  
toration of either branch of the Bourbons.  
What opposition there is is chiefly republican.  
The French people have evidently a strong  
desire to manage their own affairs; but Napo-  
leon, in spite of his faults, has done so well,  
and the reins are so firmly in his grip, that  
his chances may be said to be good for life.  
Trouble may come with his successor, but his  
successor must be judged on his own merits.  
The opposition to the government, as revealed  
at this election, proves no more than this—that  
there exists throughout France a little health-  
ful leaven which may yet leaven the whole  
lump.GOVERNOR HOFFMAN declines to interfere  
in the case of Messner, the Rochester murder-  
er, sentenced to be executed on Friday next.  
It seems that Messner has uttered threats of  
killing more people in case he should ever re-  
gain his liberty. In this Messner made a  
blunder. If he had professed contrition and  
manifested a devout and earnest spirit he  
might have touched a chord of sympathy which  
the peculiar circumstances of his crime would  
seem to have justified. It will not do for crim-  
inals to make threats of this kind, unless their  
counsel have put them up to it in order to put  
in a plea of insanity as a bar to the execution  
of judgment."DISJOINTED THINKING."—Dr. James Rush  
dies in Philadelphia, leaving a fortune of a  
couple of millions—the bulk of which he do-  
nates to the erection of a library. In his in-  
structions he advises the managers not to  
give much space to those "teachers of disjointed  
thinking—the daily newspapers." If it  
had not been for the daily newspapers and their  
style of "disjointed thinking" it is not likely  
the deceased would ever have possessed or  
retained the million he has so munificently be-  
queathed to a public institution.GERMAN PROGRESS IN VIRGINIA.—A new  
paper, printed in the German language and  
called the *Patriot*, has been started in Rich-  
mond. It proposes to be an industrial and  
political organ, takes the conservative view of  
the situation and advocates the election of  
Colonel Walker for Governor. The German  
element is progressing in the South.IRISH IMMIGRATION.—At a meeting of the  
Knights of St. Patrick in St. Louis, a few  
days since, it was proposed to hold a National  
Convention for the purpose of encouraging  
Irish immigration to this country. This spec-  
ies of immigration has for many years past  
been getting along very flourishingly with no  
other conventions than those of the savings  
banks, in which our industrious Irish maid  
servants and laborers regularly make their  
money deposits, and upon which they draw  
from time to time and send to the old country  
to enable the old folks to come to this land of  
liberty. Would it not be well to let well  
enough alone?BUYERS AND SELLERS ABROAD.—"Byers"  
is the name of our Consul at Zurich, Switzer-  
land. "Sellers" have represented the United  
States abroad for a long time, both in the per-  
sons of those who have "sold" the country  
and in the wine cellars of the aristocratic Euro-  
pean nobles. Byers, like York, is wanted else-  
where.

## The Right Negro in the Right Place.

Mr. E. D. Bassett, our negro Minister to  
Hayti, enjoyed two separate official interviews  
with President Grant yesterday. The colored  
diplomat is described by our Washington cor-  
respondent as of excellent address and good  
bearing, of polished manner, modest, quick in  
perception of the situation and well posted on  
the political questions of the day. He is the  
first colored gentleman appointed by General  
Grant to a foreign mission, and he  
certainly appears remarkably well qualified to  
represent his government abroad. He re-  
garded his more close introduction to the  
President as a "trying ordeal," but it must be  
acknowledged, although he does not appear  
puffed with pride at the achievement, that he  
acquired himself remarkably well. General  
Grant was attended by Secretaries Fish and  
Creswell. Minister Bassett was presented  
with a cigar by the President, whom he styles